Great Dam Forms Lake to Supply Alexandria's Water

gation dams in the west, only in miniature," said one of the concrete workers who had just been paid off the job away up Cameron run, Va., where the storage dam of the Alexandria Water Company is located. The newspaper man to whom the remark was made had to agree. It was exactly like many of the dams behind which water is impounded for use in the arid regions of the west; and it wasn't such a miniature, either, when the concrete wall was reached. when the concrete wall was reached.

Five hundred feet from end to end, it stretches across one of the deep ravines through which the clear waters of Cameron run meander on their way to the Potomac. From the foundation, fown below the bed of the stream, to the wasteway at the top of the dam, is seventy feet, and the solid wall is built on foundations that are sixty-five feet They have to be thick, strong. solid and heavy, if the wall is to be equal to its task, which is to impound 00,000,000 gallons of water.

The big dam has been nearly two years in building, and it is just com-The water behind it reaches almost half-way up the face of the dam, and the engineers say the lake contains probably half of the dam's capacity, or 300,000,000 gallons of water. That quantity, they say, would meet the needs of Alexandria for six months, even if not another drop of rain should fall in half a year.

Built by a Washington firm, the big dam is such an example of work of its kind as is not frequently seen east of the Mississippi river. Many structures the Mississippi river. Many structures of the kind are dotted all over the west, where, up in the foothills of the Rocky mountains, they store up the water from melting snows and from spring rains, for use in the dry fields below—fields that, without the stored water, would be as unproductive as the sands of the Sahara.

Big Engineering Project Nears Completion—Cameron Run Turned Into a Lake Planned to Hold 600,000,000 Gallons of Water-An Example of Work Not Often Seen in the East. Insures Virginia City a Continuous Supply of Water-From Storage Dam the Impounded Water Is to Be Led to Reservoirs and Settling Basins by Means of Huge Pipe Lines Extending Down the Valley—Cameron Run Fed by Springs.



DOWN-STREAM FACE OF NEW DAM ON CAMERON RUN.

LOOKING ACROSS THE 500-FOOT WALL OF CONCRETE AND STONE.

As built up in this manner, the downstream face of the dam presents the ginia hills have echoed the rattle and rumble of concrete mixers, the clatter of dump cars spouting material into the forms or the dull boom of dynamite blasting out the bedrock beneath the bed of the little creek for the foundations. Now the work is done, and the water could still be put to its original purpose, that is, supplying water for the Virginia city.

In this manner electric power could be developed and stored sufficient, it is stated, to run all the city's lights and to think it was built of stohe—a stone to think it was built of though the developed and stored sufficient, it is stated, could utilize the water that was being sent on its way to Alexandria, and the water could still be put to its original purpose, that is, supplying water for the Virginia city.

In this manner electric power could be developed and stored sufficient, it is stated, could utilize the water that was being sent on its way to Alexandria, and the vater could still be put to its original purpose, that is, supplying water for the Virginia city.

In this manner electric power could be developed and stored sufficient, it is stated, could utilize the water that was being sent on its way to Alexandria, and the vater could still be put to its original purpose, that is, supplying water for the Virginia city.

In this manner electric power could be developed and stored sufficient, it is stated, could utilize the water that was being sent on its way to Alexandria, and the vater could still be put to its original purpose, that is, supplying water for the Virginia city.

In this manner electric power could be developed and stored sufficient, it is stated, could utilize the water that was being sent on its way to Alexandria, and the cuty sight and to furnish power for other purpose, at only the developed and stored

dam is the assertion of the engineers who planned the structure. Turbines operated by means of flumes, it was stated, could utilize the water that was



BEGINNING OF THE LAKE THAT WILL BE NEARLY FIVE MILES LONG AND HOLD 600,000,000 GALLONS OF

Conquest and Indemnity—Doubt That Friendly Relations Can Ever Be Re-Established

With the Germans and Their Foes-Prof. von Leyden Says Germany's Destiny Is to "Gov-

ern the World and Direct the Other Nations for the Good of Humanity" — Alsace-Lorraine

Never Forgotten—Figures of the Indemnities—Where the Money Will Come From—In the

Gallery of Mirrors at Versailles-Copies of Famous Paintings Circulated Through France.

are in operation, though here and there along the stream one may find a mill, with its little dam, millpond and race, where on primitive burr-stones the corn or wheat of old-fash-ioned farmers is converted into meal or flour.

or nour.

Just below the bridge that spans
Cameron run a hundred yards or so
below the dam is one of these old
mills. Built of the rough country rock,

put on.

But the mill has not turned a wheel in years; indeed, the millwheel has vanished, the race that led from the dam—which also has disappeared—that was located near the place where the big new concrete dam now stands has moldered away, and even the machinery that was used in grinding the grain that grew on the farms and plantations nearby has been removed.

side to side. And it is a long, long way from the time of the old miller, who perhaps often stood watching the water as it rushed down the race, to the day when the waters of the same stream are stored for the use of people living in the city seven miles away across the hills.

The lake that is forming back of the big dam is sure to become a favorite spot for motorists who learn of its

springs, the run wanders along through fields, woods and deep ravines, over rocks and boulders, in a tortuous course from its rise, away up in the hills of Fairfax county, to the point where it flows into the Potomac.

All along the stream are the remains of old mills which, in the days before steam power came into universal use and before huge mills in the big wheat-growing regions made flour so cheap and so good that the neighborhood miller lost his occupation, used to grind the grists brought in carts, wagons or on horseback from the neighboring farmers. Few of these old mills

No more beautiful place could be found for pichics than one can see from the dam or from the wagon bridge across the run. But mostly them to keep away. Corporations do not build half-million-dollar dams to furnish city people places for holding plenics. Also, health experts frown on the use of watersheds by campers, fishermen and the like, when such watersheds furnish a city's water supply.

So there will be no bathing in the lake, and there will be no gunning, though the wild ducks, when they find the new body of water, are sure to make it a favored stopping place. Perhaps fishermen armed with permits may be allowed to fish in the new lake, which undoubtedly will be stocked, or stock itself, with hass' and all the finny tribes that inhabit such waters as Camerons run. But mostly those waters are to be devoted to purposes strictly utilitarian. They are being stored up there for a reason, and that reason isn't to furnish sites for picnio parties, or locations for camps or swimmin' holes, nor yet for the pleasure of gunners seeking wild water-fowl.

Camerons run henceforth is devoted

fowl.

Camerons run henceforth is devoted to the uses of the people of Alexandria; its waters have to work, nowadays. The little stream's careless, ripply, aimless, meandering existence is over, from now on it belongs in the working class.

Old and Curious Clocks.

TAY HILE the clockmakers of today possess skill and ingenuity in the highest degree, the clockmakers of other days showed no small ability in their line, since the product of their labors was frequently not only of the most complicated sort, but of such excellent workmanship that it seems to have been made for all time.

In this relation there may be mentioned a clock at Castletown, in the Isla of Man, that was telling the hour before Oliver Cromwell was born, and there is a clock still marking time at Castle Rushen which Queen Elizabeth herself presented to the lord of that

castle more than 300 years ago. There are other clocks of even m ancient date. At Schramberg, in the Black Forest, there is to be seen an alarm clock that was made in 1680. It is still in good working condition. In form it resembles a lantern wherein is a lighted candle, the wick being automatically clipped every minutes by a pair of seissors. The candle is slowly pushed upward by a spring, which also controls the mechanism of the clock,

mills. Built of the rough country rock, the two-foot walls of the mills are as solid and substantial as they were half a century or more ago, and the roof, of clapboards probably rived from the trunks of trees cut along the banks of the stream, looks as if it were as sound and water tight as when it was put on.

But the mill has not turned a wheel in years; indeed, the millwheel has vanished, the race that led from the dam—which also has disappeared—that was located near the place where the big new concrete dam now stands has moldered away, and even the man moldered away, and even the mean solar time, the phases of the mechanism of the clock, and at the required hour of waking an alarm is sounded, and at the same time to movable sides of the lantern fall and the room is flooded with light.

Not so long ago the French government acquired from a private collection an extraordinary alarm clock that once belonged to Napoleon Bonaparte. This not only indicates the time of day, but the day, the month, the year, the mean solar time, the phases of the movable sides of the lantern fall and the room is flooded with light.

Not so long ago the French government acquired from a private collection an extraordinary alarm clock that once belonged to Napoleon Bonaparte. This not only indicates the time of day, but the day, the month, the year, the mean solar time, the phases of the movable sides of the lantern fall and the room is flooded with light.

Not so long ago the French government acquired from a private collection an extraordinary alarm clock that once belonged to Napoleon Bonaparte. This not only indicates the time of day, but the day, the month, the year, the mean solar time, the phases of the movable sides of the lantern fall and the required hour of waking an alarm is sounded, and at the required hour of waking an alarm is sounded, and at the required hour of waking an alarm is sounded, and at the required hour of waking an alarm is sounded, and at the required hour of waking an alarm is sounded, and at the requir

moldered away, and even the machinery that was used in grinding the grain that grew on the farms and plantations nearby has been removed.

It is a long way from that old mill and the low dam that used to hold all the water it required to do its work to the towering white concrete wall that now spans the valley from side to side. And it is a long, long way from the time of the old miller.

Hours. Its attachments include theremometer.

One of the most curious of clocks was that made by a poor man of Milan, It was constructed of bread. Every day the maker set apart some portion of his daily bread, which, by a process of which he would not divulge the secret, he was able to render as hard as metal. From these fragments of bread he thus constructed his clock, which is said to be an excellent one, keeping good time.

A man named Le Roulatt, living at Limoges, France, is recorded as being

Sterling Heilig Pictures a Mutual Social Boycott After War Is Over

PARIS, June 21, 1915.

VERYBODY is talking about after the war. All agree, the one great and stern phenomenom will be a spontaneous dry-ing up of social intermediate.

executive committee voted "the annexation in the west of territories necessary to assure and strengthen the situation of the empire on sea and land."

How shall Holland and Belgium forget it?

The courage of the C

one will be a spontaneous drying up of social intercourse with the Germanic nations.

Finished, the chic of German spas, Baden-Baden, Nauheim, Carlsbad; Finished, the Rhine trips of French and English tourists. Finished, the rich Russian colonies of Berlin, Dresden and Vienna! Finished, German holidaying in Paris, Italy and the Riviera.

The Germanic peoples would not have it otherwise. The social boycott will be mutual.

"It is impossible to admit," says Prof.

France to remove the present linhabitants the migration to be effected within a year and a half. The land to the within a year and a half. The land to the miting the migration to be effected within a year and a half. The land to the otherwise. The social boycott will be mutual.

"It is impossible to admit," says Prot. "To is impossible to admit, says prot. "To is impossible to

Meanwhile, according to the former German minister of the interior, British navvies are sweating over the construction of a channel tunnel, "to be guarded at both ends by German troops, and all young men to serve in the German army."

Germans, Austrians and Turks. Germany must pay two-thirds of it.

Can Germany pay? Why certainly. According to German actuaries, the acquired fortune of Germany is valued at \$50,000,000,000. If the war brings it down a quarter they will still have say that they will make an honorable say.

of gold and wagons of household booty, the old Kaiser Wilhelm and Bismarck

seated at the tribute table. Behind Bismarck's chair stands von Moltke, while the kronprinz, father of the pres-

lery of Mirrors. They were painted in 1873. The first represents, amid bags When Dogs Threatened Paris.

T is a curious fact that the French capital was once threatened by a horde of hungry dogs. This event was

associated with many other and more startling ones of the reign of terror. It was due to a very natural cause. The greater part of the aristocrats, who had fled or gone into hiding, kept dogs, and very few were able to make arrangements for the care of their animals when they hurriedly left their homes. when they hurriedly left their homes. The dogs, abandoned, took to the streets, and shortly began to congregate in two packs, one occupying the Champs Elysees and one the Bois de Bologne. Soon they became a public danger, as is evidenced by the duly recorded fact that Santerre, the brewer, proposed a law that all dogs should be hanged. So, in September, 1793, when thousands of starving animals were seeking subsistence in a city not overprovided with food, drastic measures were adopted against the Champs Elysees pack.

were adopted against the Champs Elysees pack.

Two battalions of the national guard surrounded the area, leaving a gap toward the Rue Royale, while hundreds of men and boys "beat the cover." The game was driven up to the Place Royale, where troops made a battue of it. Three days consecutively was this repeated, and more than three thousand dogs lay in the place.

It is said that one Gaspardin, who was ordered to remove the carcasses, being short of means to effect this, applied for the royal equipages. To the revolutionists this appeared a timely jest, and the application was granted gleefully and with applause. So Gaspardin packed the dead dogs in the gilded coaches and made a state procession through Paris.

Sensitive Soldiers.

cession through Paris.

W ILLIAM THAW, the athletic miling for France in the French aviation ful and fearless, has won him frequent



"MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN!" out curious painting of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71. The old kaiser and Bismarck at



Corps, where his flyins, at once skilling the refund of its probably bluffing, but the inevitable picture of victor and vanquished living side by side, imposing and imposed, in silence, with a proposition of the state of the s